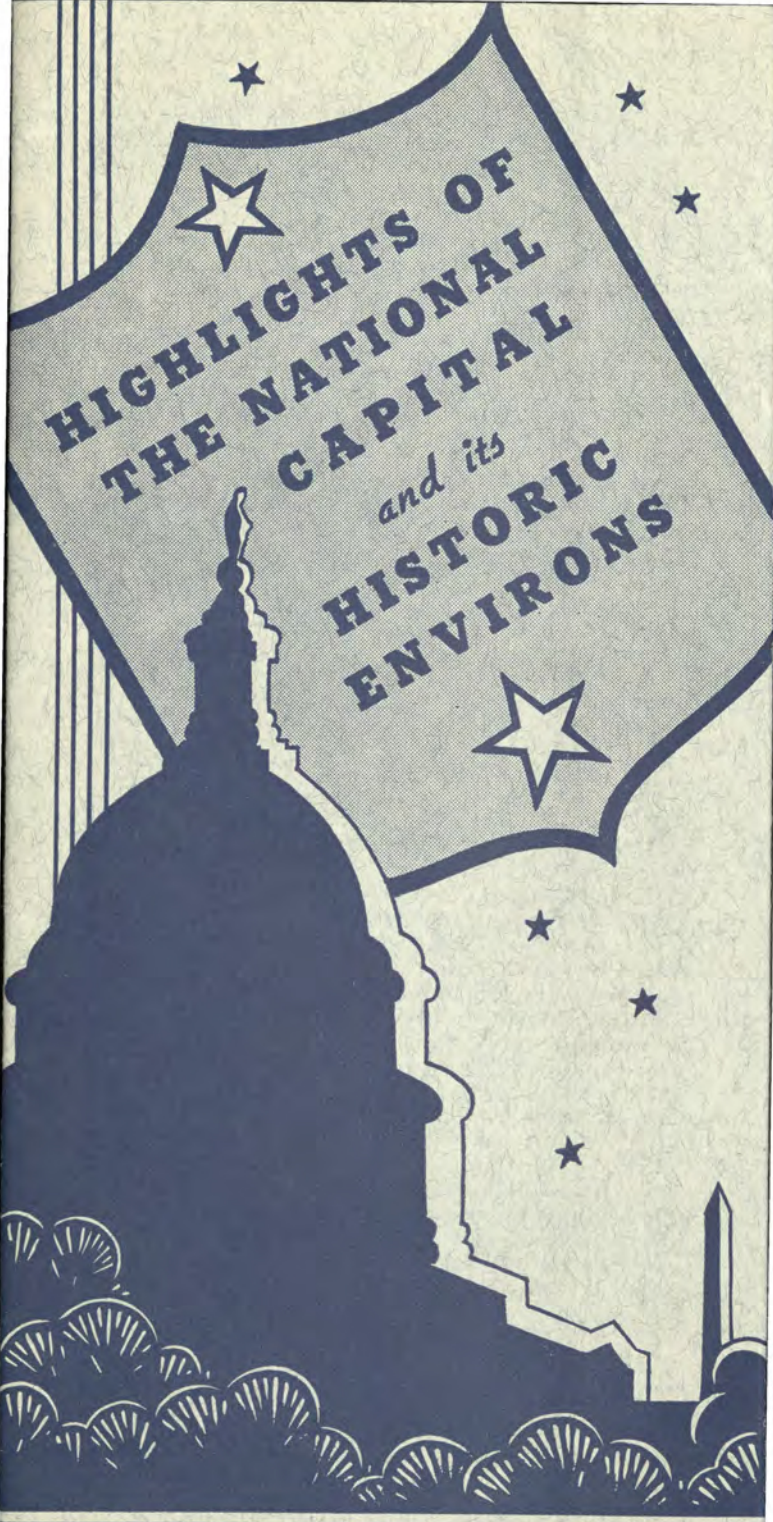

Prepared By The Greater National Capital Committee Of The Washington Board Of Trade

SEEING WASHINGTON

THE itinerary included in this booklet was originally prepared with the idea that it would consume four afternoons. As a matter of fact an entire week or even a month can be devoted to the attractions listed. The time will depend entirely on the leisureliness with which the visitor can approach the trips outlined; also his inclination to stop at places not listed herein, but which will come to his attention as he travels around following the directions in this booklet.

However, a good many persons who come to Washington, particularly those who are attending conventions, have about four afternoons to devote to seeing the city. Those who have more time at their command will of course be more fortunate. Street cars or buses can be used very conveniently in visiting all of the places named in this itinerary.

FIRST HALF-DAY

The White House
Corcoran Art Gallery
American Red Cross Buildings
Interior Building
D. A. R. Buildings
Pan-American Building
Lincoln Memorial
Washington Monument
The Speedway via Reflecting Pools
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Department of Agriculture Administration Building and Grounds

SECOND HALF-DAY

Lincoln Museum
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Aquarium
Constitution Avenue
Federal Building Triangle
Smithsonian Institution Group
U. S. Botanic Garden
U. S. Capitol, Grounds and Plaza
Library of Congress
Folger Shakespeare Library
Supreme Court
Franciscan Monastery
Soldiers' Home

THIRD HALF-DAY

Cross Arlington Memorial Bridge to Alexandria
George Washington National Masonic Memorial
Mount Vernon
Arlington to Fairfax
Great Falls
Return by way of the National Cathedral
Rock Creek Park
National Zoological Gardens
National Education Association

FOURTH HALF-DAY

Boat Trips
Chesapeake Beach or Bay Ridge
Possible visit to Annapolis and U. S. Naval Academy

WASHINGTON HOTELS

WASHINGTON excels in the number of its hotels —large hotels, medium-size hotels, and hotels in varied price brackets. The city has available for convention visitors, tourists, business visitors and others, more than 12,000 hotel rooms. From the great Union Station Plaza through the main business district to the vast Rock Creek Park region, Washington is filled with modern hotels equipped fully for the convenience and comfort of guests.

These remarkable hotel accommodations are only a natural development for Washington is both a resort city and also the greatest business center in the world, the seat of the world's greatest and most powerful Government. All kinds of conventions — large, small, the resort type of conventions, the great business sessions— any kind of gathering, can find satisfactory accommodations and surroundings in Washington—Washington, with its broad tree-lined avenues, its thousands of acres of parks, its immense open spaces in the heart of the city and its magnificent Government buildings housing thousands of Government workers.

WASHINGTON SHOPPING

WASHINGTON takes rank among the leading cities of the country for its well equipped department stores, specialty stores and shops of all kinds.

To meet the demands of the great number of visitors from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries, National Capital merchants are alert at all times to the business of maintaining complete and up-to-date stocks. Stores keep pace with the many fine and well appointed hotels of the city.

Statistics show that seldom does a convention visitor or any other visitor leave Washington without first buying presents for the folks back home. There is an added pleasure in giving or receiving a gift that comes from the World's Greatest National Capital.

Washington stores must satisfy the needs of those who buy presents to take home, the normal need for clothing and supplies of all kinds of those who live in the city or are visiting, and also carry clothing and other equipment for the many who travel abroad. The stores also must meet the exacting tastes of many wives who come with their husbands to attend Washington meetings. Often when the registration of a Washington convention is completed, it is found that nearly one-half of those in attendance are women, necessarily, stocks carried by Washington stores must be large and of wide range. Prices are reasonable, which makes shopping in Washington satisfactory.

WHITE HOUSE—*Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.*—1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.—The White House gained its name after it was partly burned by the British in the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814. When the walls were repaired, the blackened stone was painted white. A South Carolina architect, James Hoban, designed the building and the cornerstone was laid in 1792. The White House was at first planned only as the President's home, but it has come to be also the executive offices of the government. On the west side is a wing which accommodates the President's offices, and on the east is a great enclosed colonnade. This colonnade affords the entrance way for the public bound on sightseeing or attending executive functions.

CORCORAN ART GALLERY—*Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—17th Street and New York Avenue, N. W.—This institution, only a step from the White House, is of unusual interest to visitors. Records of the gallery show that 160,000 persons from various parts of the United States and from foreign countries go to this gallery each year to see the valuable collections of sculpture and painting. One of the most important possessions is the W. A. Clark Collection, left by United States Senator Clark of Montana. Its value is estimated at more than three million dollars. It includes paintings by the old masters, as well as rugs, tapestries, laces and pottery.

AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDINGS—*Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—17th Street between D and E N. W.—National Headquarters of the American Red Cross is the first in the architecturally related group of three buildings which form the complete Red Cross unit. It is of white marble in Grecian style and expresses the beauty of its dedications: "A memorial built by the Government of the United States and Patriotic Citizens to the women of the North and the women of the South, held in loving memory by a now united country. That their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may be perpetuated, this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross." It cost $800,000 of which $400,000 was appropriated by Congress and the remainder contributed by Captain James A. Scrymser, a Civil War Veteran, in memory of his wife; by Mrs. Russell Sage; Mrs. E. H. Harriman; and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Adjoining National Headquarters is the memorial building dedicated to the Heroic Women of the World War. Its cost of $500,000 was raised by the subscriptions of more than 2,000 contributors, supplemented by a Congressional appropriation. Nearby is the new office building of marble, harmonizing with the memorials.

D. A. R. BUILDINGS—*Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.*—17th and D Streets, N. W.—The group of three structures known as the D. A. R. Buildings is one that is never neglected by the lines of visitors that daily go to the Pan-American Building, the Red Cross Building

and the Corcoran Art Gallery, all in the same block. The D. A. R. Group consists of Memorial Continental Hall which was completed in 1910; the administration building containing the national offices of the D. A. R. which was completed in 1920; and Constitution Hall, finished only a few years ago and having an auditorium that seats four thousand.

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING—*Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—17th Street Between Constitution Avenue and C Street, N. W.—Here, near the D. A. R. Building and the Red Cross memorial, is one of the most beautiful and interesting buildings in Washington. It is Latin-American in style and this atmosphere prevails throughout. The Spanish patio contains tropical plants and tropical birds, a sight that is worth the time of any visitors in Washington. The building was erected by twenty-one American republics and Andrew Carnegie, at the cost of one million dollars. It supplies a headquarters for meetings of a Pan-American nature. The Council room with ornate chairs carrying the carved names of the respective nations always is thrown open to visitors.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL — *Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.*—Potomac Park—The Lincoln Memorial was designed by Henry Bacon and was erected at a cost of two million dollars. It was dedicated on Memorial Day 1922 by William Howard Taft. The Memorial is on a circular terrace one thousand feet in diameter. Stretching to the east of the classic structure are large reflecting pools which mirror the Memorial and also mirror the Washington Monument nearby. The Memorial is a classic Grecian structure with a main hall seventy feet by sixty feet. There is a colossal statue of Lincoln seated in a chair. It was carved from Georgia marble and without the pedestal, weighs one hundred and fifty tons. The Lincoln Memorial, its beautiful grounds and its remarkable reflecting pools, form one of the great sights of the National Capital and one that is never overlooked by the visitor.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT—*Open 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.*—Monument Grounds—Thousands of visitors to Washington see the Washington Monument every year, ascend to its top and enjoy a panoramic view of the National Capital. This impressive obelisk, which may be observed from points miles away, is set in a beautiful 60-acre park, known as the Sylvan Theater and Monument Grounds. In the shadow of the Monument, many pageants are presented each year. The monument rises to a height of five hundred and fifty-five feet and six inches. It may be ascended either by elevator or stairway and crowds are handled in a way that gives the greatest degree of comfort and convenience. For more than forty years the Monument has stood as a tribute to the memory of the illustrious first President.

SPEEDWAY—VIA REFLECTING POOLS— Potomac Park—In the entire country there is no more interesting drive than that along the Speedway. As the motorist proceeds, he has a view of the three thousand Japanese Cherry Trees bordering the Tidal Basin. The Potomac River with its yachts and other pleasure craft is nearby and there is a sight of marvelous flower gardens and golf courses. Just a short distance across the River may be seen Anacostia, the naval air station, with its planes taking off and landing like flocks of birds. A drive around the Speedway in the invigorating breezes that sweep across Hains Point from the Potomac is one feature of a Washington visit that is always remembered.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—*Open 9 a. m to 2:45 p. m.*—14th Street at C, S. W.—This is one of the largest and most important Government institutions, and likewise is a towering monument to system and business accuracy. Here, nearly five thousand trained employees face the task of making all the Government securities, all the paper money and all the postage stamps used by the people of the United States. In this institution, the slightest deviation in accounting is a business tragedy. One false slip of a workman's tool or a miscalculation of a width or depth of line may destroy the artistic merit of work in such a way that weeks or months of labor may have been in vain. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing since 1862 has grown from a small department occupying one room in the attic of the Treasury Department Building and employing only a few people, to a large modern factory with fifteen acres of floor space. The average number of currency notes delivered each year is approximately 992,000,000, or a daily average of 3,360,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—*Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—B Street at 13th, S. W.—In writing about Washington—giving a picture of the city—it is necessary frequently to refer to large tracts of park lands, lawns and grounds virtually within the heart of the city. There are the extensive White House grounds, the Smithsonian property, the great tract where is seated the Capitol, and of no less interest is the tract of thirty-five acres scarcely a stone's throw from the White House, occupied by the main buildings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This great governmental division, the largest scientific organization in the world, with its two thousand trained men who work on research alone, to say nothing of the thousands of other employees, has activities all over Washington and outside the District in every state in the Union. Its Beltsville farms are visited by hundreds of people each year from foreign countries and its Arlington Farms in Virginia are always an attraction. But its main grounds with the Mall in the heart of Washington are worth the time of the visitor. The Agriculture grounds each summer form the camp-

ing place for the representatives of the 4-H Clubs, which have a total membership of almost a million. The fame of the 4-H Clubs has spread throughout the world. Those who include in their Washington Itinerary the Department of Agriculture grounds and the large administration building—750 feet long and 100 feet wide —will not be disappointed.

LINCOLN MUSEUM—*Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.*—511 Tenth Street, N. W.—Relics which bespeak interesting events in the life of a boy born in a log cabin and destined to become a president during one of the most stirring periods in the history of the United States, are contained in the cabinets and on the walls of the Lincoln Museum. The Museum is housed in Ford's Theatre, the building where President Lincoln was fatally wounded in 1865. It is not only interesting for its collection pertaining directly to the life of the Civil War President, but for its quaint tokens of the time when political campaigns were even more colorful than the conventions of today, when "shin plasters" (paper money in denominations as low as three cents) were being printed and when "Puck" and other humorous magazines published cartoons about nationally known personalities, equally as subtle and sarcastic as those of the present time.

U. S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES AQUARIUM—*Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.*—In the Department of Commerce Building—Few people realize that directly under the lobby of the Department of Commerce is a fascinating array of some of the best known and lesser known fish that inhabit the waters of this country. Grouped in picturesque arrangements in the only Federal government-owned aquarium in the world, these specimens of fish form an outstanding educational and experimental means of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, as well as one of the most attractive new features of Washington. The Aquarium, situated in the center of the building, is a place of beauty with its green terrazzo floors and walls, its artistic columns of terrazzo finish with marble base and cap, and graceful palms. This setting furnishes a colorful background for the glassed-in habitats of the fish—three two-thousand gallon tanks, twenty one-thousand gallon tanks and twenty-four fifty gallon tanks. Soft lighting arrangements, unique water effects, growing plants and natural rocks and sand are used to such an advantage behind the one and one-half inch plates of glass, that each tank in the Aquarium is a delightful picture of moving and varicolored fish and other water animals.

CONSTITUTION AVENUE—Starts at the Capitol and runs through Potomac Park to the River—This broad paved thoroughfare stretching westward from the Capitol borders on one side of the new Triangle Building Area. It makes its way along beautiful Potomac Park and runs in the shadow of the Monument. On the

north are the monumental new Government buildings and the historic old ones. It has now taken the place of Pennsylvania Avenue as scene for all processions of state.

FEDERAL TRIANGLE—*Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—Now thrown open to the public is a completed building program that is "the largest single enterprise of the kind ever carried out by any nation in the history of the world". Known as the Federal Triangle, it stretches for seventy acres reaching from the Ellipse to the United States Capitol Grounds one mile away.

Forming the base of the Triangle is the Department of Commerce Building, covering eight acres and so large that three ocean liners could be stored in its basement.

One side of the Triangle is formed by the Labor Department headquarters which is separated from the Post Office Department by a small Connecting Wing Building. Here is the sky-blue and gold leaf decorated Government auditorium, the largest in the Capital. The Post Office Department, with its bronze decorations, sumptious suite for the Postmaster General and winding stairways is considered the most elaborate of the Triangle Buildings. Next in line is the Internal Revenue Bureau. The aluminum decorations of the Department of Justice are one of the many unusual features of the building which houses, among other activities, the Bureau of Investigation. Within the small end of the Triangle is the architectural gem of the entire group of buildings—the Archives Building. In this structure, with its huge stone pediments, statues and immense bronze door are Uncle Sam's important documents kept safe from fire and theft by the most elaborate system of alarms in the country.

Looking down Constitution Avenue at the impressive newly constructed buildings, one gets the impression that they symbolize the power and immensity of our Government.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING—*Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; closed Saturday at 1 p. m.*—"The Republic endures and this is the symbol of the faith," said Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes when he laid the corner stone for the Supreme Court Building. And one gets the full significance of that great lawgiver's words when looking at the marble building facing the Capitol and flanked by the Library of Congress and the new Senate Building.

A far cry from the days when this dignified body met in a room 24 by 30 feet in area is this building in which has been used more marble than any one structure in the world, and within the walls of which and on its exterior pediments are examples of some of the finest contemporary art of our time.

Perhaps it is the dignity of the Supreme Court that accounts for the unique appeal of its $10,000,000 head-

quarters—for its divergence from other Government buildings. Whatever it may be, the new Supreme Court Building takes its place among the beautiful structures of the world—an invincible monument dedicated to law and justice.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—*Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—18th between C and E Sts., N. W.—Replacing the Department of Commerce as the largest Government Building in the world, the new Interior Department offers the visitor one of the most interesting sights in the Nation's Capital. For along its two miles of corridors are exhibition galleries showing the activities of the Office of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Mines, Office of Education, National Park Service, General Land Office, Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation and the Office of the Secretary.

Covering five-and-one-half acres of ground, the Interior Department headquarters provides space for 5,000 workers, and includes such features as a vast basement parking space, broadcasting station equipment, employees' lounge, and interesting recreational facilities.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION GROUP—*Open 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.*—Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N. W.—This group is in itself a field for a world of study and research. But even if the visitor has only time in which to pass through and get a hasty view of what it holds, he has added to his educational background. The buildings of this group are the Smithsonian Institution proper; the National Museum Natural History Building; the National Museum Arts and Industries Building; the Aircraft Building and the Freer Gallery of Art. The Aircraft Building contains exhibits of great historic interest. The first autogiro ever flown is there. In the Arts and Industries Building is the plane used by Colonel Lindbergh in his history-making trans-Atlantic flight. The library of the Smithsonian Institution is in reality a library system composed of forty-six distinct libraries. The system has about eight hundred thousand volumes and has been built up since 1846. It is rich in publications on the natural sciences. It has many works on history, philosophy, literature and the fine arts.

U. S. BOTANIC GARDEN—*Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.*—Maryland Avenue between 1st and 2nd, S. W. —The new million dollar conservatory with its grounds is the new home of the U. S. Botanic Garden, which is said to have the most varied and widely collected specimen of plants and flowers in the world. The old twelve-acre tract occupied by the Garden, becomes a part of the landscaping of the Federal Triangle with its $200,000,000 worth of monumental government buildings. The new conservatory, with its palm house, its subtropical house, its border houses, its promenades and its seventy-foot cascades, takes rank as one of the finest.

Ninety-six tons of aluminum and 260 tons of structural steel are used in the construction. An idea of the quantity of aluminum used may be gained when it is known that a steel bolt the same size as a four-ounce aluminum bolt weighs one and one-fourth pounds. Running across the entire front of the building is a terrace or promenade seventy feet wide in the center and forty feet wide at either end. Walking along this promenade, the visitors may see a world of flowers of all kinds. On all of the other sides of the building is a parkway and promenade forty feet wide. Its total length is one thousand feet. Tufa stone which works into a very fine background, is used around all flower beds. The great structure rests on piles. Nine hundred steel pipes fourteen inches in diameter were driven sixty to seventy feet into the ground to support the building.

U. S. CAPITOL AND GROUNDS—*Open 8 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.*—Capitol Hill—Probably ninety per cent of the visitors who come to Washington each year primarily for the purpose of sightseeing, go to the U. S. Capitol. This building of course, holds a special interest because it houses the Senators and Representatives who make the laws. Its long, wide corridors and its passageways to the Senate Office Building and House Office Building never lose interest. Construction of the hall of the House of Representatives was begun ten years before the first gun was fired in the Civil War, and the Senate chamber wing was started soon afterward. The Capitol is 751 feet long, contains a total of 431 rooms and the cost of construction was $14,550,000. The Capitol is one of the many old buildings of Washington that is an outstanding example of good architecture. The Corinthian order is used in the external embellishment of the Capitol Building. The location of the Capitol Building "on the hill" is superb and taking everything into consideration, it is one of the most impressive structures in Washington. It is admittedly one of the outstanding Capitol buildings of the world. Not too much can be said about the beautiful grounds of the Capitol, 120 acres in extent. The grounds are fully as deserving of attention as is the building. On the grounds which include the tract known as the "Union Station Plaza" are trees from almost every country on the globe. The variety of trees and shrubbery and the great velvet-like lawn is a sight that sticks in the memory. At the east front of the Capitol is an amphitheater that is used for great band concerts. Its acoustic qualities are said to be the best in Washington.

THE TEN MILLION DOLLAR PLAZA—The great Plaza Development between the Union Station and the U. S. Capitol, is popularly known as the Union Station Plaza. But properly, it is an extension of the U. S. Capitol grounds and doubles in area the vast lawn of that historic building described in the paragraph above. The total area of the Capitol grounds including the new Plaza, is 120

acres. This 120-acre tract of carefully kept terraced lawns, fountains and growing trees and shrubbery from almost every land in the world, is the beautiful sight that greets the visitor to Washington as he arrives at the Union Station. A large, many-jetted, varicolored fountain which handles three thousand gallons of water a minute, with cascades down to a reflecting pool, forms the central landscaping feature of the tract. Formerly, this landscaped area was occupied by dwellings and by temporary Government buildings. The movement for the Plaza Development was started in 1910 but was checked temporarily by the World War. The work was completed early in 1932. The cost of the development, including the purchase of the buildings, was more than ten million dollars. These are the figures of the architect of the U. S. Capitol who had charge of the enterprise. Actual work on the construction after the land was cleared, extended over two years. An interesting feature of this area, although not one that adds particularly to its scenic qualities, is a garage underneath the fountain area and the reflecting pool. This garage, 1,200 feet by 200 feet in size, is for the automobiles of members of the United States Senate. Each numbered stall is marked with a placard bearing the name of the Senator to whom it is assigned.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS —*Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.*—First Street between East Capitol and B Streets, S. E.—No other library in the world surpasses the Congressional Library, (the Library of Congress), either as to the size of the building or the number of books, prints, manuscripts and documents available. The building is notable for its beauty, and its interiors are particularly attractive. Some of the finest mural paintings in the world are to be seen on the walls of the corridors and stairways. The Library is often referred to as the most attractive of all Washington structures that serve a useful purpose. The ornate central pavilion on the west front is one of the predominant features, and possibly the most spectacular part of the construction is the grand stairway. It is a sumptuous building and in the estimation of the public perhaps stands first, or at any rate, on a par with the Capitol Building. Visitors from foreign lands never fail to see the Congressional Library. It is patronized very consistently by persons from all parts of the country who come to Washington and take up their quarters in the city so they may pursue research work in which they are interested. There are one hundred libraries in Washington, but the Library of Congress, of course, stands at the top.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY—*Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.* — 201 East Capitol St. — The Folger Shakespeare Library is one of the new institutions of Washington. It is one of the most artistic buildings in the world. Dietrich W. Dreyer of Hanover, Germany, world-wide traveler and lecturer, says he knows of only

one other building in the world that equals the Folger Library in artistic effects. As to its collection of material relating to Shakespeare and his writings, it is unsurpassed by any other institution of the kind in the world. It contains the collection of Henry Clay Folger, who not only possessed a large fortune which he devoted to the collection of Shakespeare material, but also gave of his time—and he was a discriminating collector. The Folger Library is just across the street from the Library of Congress. As the Folger Library becomes better known, it probably will take its place alongside the Capitol, the White House and the Library of Congress as an attraction for the public.

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY—*Open 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.*—1400 Quincy Street, N. E.—Mysterious catacombs that recall the early Christian martyrs; exquisite chapels with their inspiring altars, priceless carvings, paintings and mosaic work; grottos where religious significance is only surpassed by poetic charm are among the striking characteristics of the Franciscan Monastery which contains such unusual reproductions of the Holy Shrines of Palestine.

Thousands of pilgrims who visit the Nation's Capital and wander among the flowers and trees of the old-world garden so full of ancient religious memories, consider the simple and solitary grandeur of the Monastery, one of the most beautiful spots in the United States.

SOLDIERS' HOME — *Open 9 a. m. to sunset* — Rock Creek Road at Upshur Street, N. W. — Three miles north of the U. S. Capitol and spreading its 500 acres out in the northwestern residential part of the City is the Soldiers' Home, established in 1851. The spacious grounds of the Soldiers' Home are open to the public and are in reality a park. There are many varieties of trees, and twenty miles of hard surfaced driveways wind through the groves and over the open spaces. A fine view of the city, the Potomac River and the country for miles around is afforded. Most of the expanse is woodland although a part of it is cultivated for the benefit of the home. There are many commodious buildings for the soldiers. The south part of the main building is named for General Winfield Scott who founded the home. The library has more than 20,000 volumes.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE—West Potomac Park—This development has been carried out as a tribute to the Father of His Country. The Bridge is 2,150 feet long and cost approximately $10,000,000. The Arlington Memorial Bridge is said to be the largest draw bridge in the world and the draw opens and closes in five minutes. It has nine segmental arches of 155 feet span at the ends of the Bridge and spreading gradually to 184 feet in the central arch. It is ninety feet wide. The Bridge converges with the new Mount

Vernon Memorial Highway, said to be the finest piece of roadway construction in the world. With the completion of this roadway and bridge, the dream of statesmen for nearly a century has at last been realized.

ARLINGTON—*Open all day* — Virginia — Thousands of the Nation's brave dead lie in the Arlington National Cemetery, high above Washington and overlooking its broad panorama. It is the resting place of generals, admirals and private soldiers — men of the Army and Navy from every clime have as their last tribute a simple white headstone, rows and rows of them bearing mute testimony to countless acts of daring and patriotism. On the platform of the majestic amphitheatre is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Visitors from every country in the world see this tomb and pay it homage. Arlington, its graves and monuments, its hallowed Tomb and the historic Custis-Lee Mansion, is a place that is never neglected by the thousands who come to see their National Capital.

ALEXANDRIA — Virginia — The ancient city of Alexandria, within a few minutes' drive of the National Capital, has a veritable atmosphere of the pre-Revolutionary days. The tourist may wander through street after street of this old town and always find something of great historic interest. Even the names of the streets are significant of the stirring events of the early days of the nation. There is still intact the old drug store that was the meeting place of the young patriots—Patrick Henry, John Randolph of Roanoke and the others of that school. Nearby is the Presbyterian meeting house and the shrine of the Unknown Revolutionary Soldier. The churchyard has been called a Masonic Westminster Abbey. Thirty of George Washington's fellow Masons, some of them his pallbearers, lie buried there. Long before Washington was thought of as a city, Alexandria was a flourishing town—a rival of the large town of Boston. George Washington's life was very thoroughly identified with the life of Alexandria. His country home was at Mount Vernon several miles away, but in Alexandria he had his town house. His best friends lived in Alexandria, and it was here that he organized the Friendship Fire Company and presented its first engine, and here he became the First Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge. To see Alexandria with its Carlyle House, its Gadsby's Tavern, the historic Christ Church and its many other points of interest, is to get a glimpse at the early history of the country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL — *Open Dawn to dark* — Alexandria, Virginia—The George Washington Memorial, erected at a cost of four million dollars, is a worthy shrine for a large fraternity. It stands on a remarkable terraced plaza and towers more than three hundred feet into the air. Its beacon light may be seen from points many miles away. To anybody, and particularly to members of the Masonic Order, it is worth the trip to Washington to see this building alone.

MOUNT VERNON — *Open daily 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.* — Virginia — The personality of George Washington, the soldier, the statesman and the planner of the National Capital, still lingers in the buildings and grounds of Mount Vernon, his country home. No more attractive piece of natural scenery is available than the sight of the river from the broad porch of Washington's mansion. Many of the original Washington furnishings are in the numerous rooms of the historic building. In the side of the hill, a short walk from the old home and overlooking the great sweep of the Potomac, is the Washington shrine—the last resting place of George Washington and of Martha Washington. Here each year thousands of people stand in silence and pay a tribute to the memory of the founder of the country and of the beautiful Capital City. The Mount Vernon mansion was built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington, elder half-brother of George Washington.

FAIRFAX AND GREAT FALLS—Virginia—The trip back to Washington by Fairfax and Great Falls, is one of intense interest. Here in Fairfax is the historic old Courthouse of the days of George Washington. This county was the meeting place of the leaders of the Revolution. Great Falls is a miniature Niagara in the Potomac River and with its cascades and attractive park it is visited yearly by thousands of Washington people as well as those from afar.

NATIONAL CATHEDRAL (CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL)—*Open 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.*—Mount St. Albans—"A Cathedral in the purest form of Gothic architecture, that of the 14th century, the most beautiful, the most expressive and the most distinctly Christian the world has ever seen". With that description as their objective, the architects of the Washington Cathedral are seeing their plans materialize in the inspiring edifice which towers four hundred feet above the Potomac River on the Mount Saint Albans site, the most commanding elevation in the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 persons, representing every state in the union, have come to share the vision of a great church in the Nation's Capital—for national purposes—and their names are on the remembrance book in the Cathedral office. They have contributed more than $10,000,000 to the Cathedral and its associated agencies.

ROCK CREEK PARK — Not everybody who visits Washington realizes that virtually in the heart of the city there is a wild parkland area 1700 acres in extent. It is Rock Creek Park, one of the 665 pleasure grounds in Washington. Rock Creek enters the District of Columbia at the northwest corner, meanders in a southeasterly direction across the city, emptying into the Georgetown channel of the Potomac not far from the Lincoln Memorial. The Valley of Rock Creek is Rock Creek Park. It is open to the public and with its miles of roadways, bridlepaths and footpaths is excellent for motoring, horseback-riding or walking.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK — *Open all day*—Adams Mill Road near Ontario Place, N. W.—One hundred and seventy-six acres of wind-swept hills, shaded valleys, rock streams and natural ponds, form the background for the most beautiful, as well as one of the most interesting zoological expositions in the world. The National Zoological Gardens in Rock Creek Park are visited by hundreds of thousands of people annually who come from all parts of the world to view the rare specimens of animals and the beautiful buildings and natural out-of-door settings for the several thousand great apes, monkeys, bears, seals, big cats and elephants and the smaller animals—birds and reptiles that have been collected for the last fifty-two years. The new elephant house, with its aluminum art work of prehistoric animals, a special ventilating system and several cages without bars, is one of the outstanding animal houses of its kind in the world. The new mammal house, million-dollar reptile house and bird house are among the other structures which are considered the finest of their kind in the country. Frigid temperature for the penguins, torrid heat for tropical animals and birds, special violet ray light for the reptiles, outdoor lots with especially constructed "hills" for the mountain goats and indoor cages, their backgrounds and foliage copying the native habitat of the enclosed animals or birds are some of the interesting features of the zoo. Dr. W. M. Mann, an eminent zoologist and scientist, is director and has himself traveled to far-away places in search of rare and interesting specimens.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION — *Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*—1201 16th Street, N. W.—The National Education Association is the national professional organization of teachers. It corresponds to the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association in the professions of Medicine and Law, respectively.

The National Education Association was organized at Philadelphia in 1857. It enrolls a membership of more than 220,000 and holds a convention annually, sometimes attended by nearly 20,000 teachers. National headquarters are maintained in a seven-story building owned by the Association at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where a staff of 150 specially trained persons is at work on problems of the profession.

BEACH AND BOAT TRIPS — Maryland — At either Chesapeake Beach or Bay Ridge there are salt water breezes, bathing, boating and wonderful places for dinners and refreshments. The opportunity for a refreshing outing of an afternoon, or an afternoon and an evening, is excellent, and if Bay Ridge is the selection, a stop at historic Annapolis on the way back and a sight of the U. S. Naval Academy grounds is within range. Many boat trips from Washington are available.

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THE MARK OF 100% COOPERATION

That every organization that holds its convention in Washington goes away highly pleased and full of praise for the city is not without significance.

Washington, the world's Greatest National Capital, is preeminently the national convention center of the country.

First and foremost Washington is the seat of the national government and the national center of art, research and education. Contacts may be made directly with the various national administrative bodies and with those who make the laws of the land. Sources of information not available in any other city may be tapped. There are one hundred libraries headed by the historic Library of Congress.

Then again Washington is outstanding among the cities of the world for its beauty and interest—beauty and interest of architecturally attractive buildings, bridges and roads that represent the highest in engineering skill, memorials and monuments—one hundred of them—rich in significance and grace and parks and pleasure grounds—six hundred of them—that attest imagination and landscaping ability beyond compare.

It is also true that diversion in Washington is inexpensive. The many attractions, those of beauty and historic interest, may be viewed with the minimum outlay of money—usually merely the cost of transportation by street car, bus or taxi. Scores of the attractions may be visited on foot from almost any hotel. Diversions in Washington are educational and wholesome.

Washington not only has great open spaces in the heart of the city but also it is the city of wide avenues. There is a feeling of freedom, ease and comfort in Washington that is not enjoyed in any city of similar size in the world. There is no sense of congestion or oppression even in the downtown parts of the city.

All classes of conventions may be accommodated in Washington in the spacious and excellently appointed hotels stretching from the grand Union Station Plaza and the extensive United States Capitol grounds through the heart of the city and out to the primeval seventeen hundred acre Rock Creek Park tract. Horseback riding, motoring, golf, tennis and attractive places for dining and dancing are available for the convention delegate in Washington.

Backing up all these features is the convention service of the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade which undertakes to cover every demand of the national convention in Washington —registration service, hostess service, direction of publicity, information bureau, planning of programs and anything that comes within the range of service. And in addition the Committee extends its greatest efforts in advance of any convention to build up the attendance to the highest point. The motto of the Greater National Capital Committee is one hundred per cent cooperation.

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